

CALM AND CONFIDENT

Are the Admirers of Gladstone That His Majority Will Be Enormous.

THE TORIES HAVE NO HOPE, Though Publicly They Claim They Are Sure They'll Win Out.

MARKETMEN RIOTING IN MADRID, A Civil Guard Unable to Disperse Them Till a Volley is Fired.

FRENCH TROOPS FIGHT WITH PIRATES

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, July 2.—[Copyright.]—A mid the present political storm and stress one cannot fail to be struck by the calm confidence in immediate triumph displayed by the Liberal. The Grand Old Man is seen in the midst of the humbly fighting man among his followers has no doubt about it, and the Tories, while professing assurance in public, admit privately that they have no hope of victory.

Nobody speculates upon what will happen should Lord Salisbury be returned to power, because that contingency is by general consent regarded as too remote to be worth considering at all. Tories as well as Liberals talk of nothing that is not based upon the assumption that Mr. Gladstone will be prime minister in two or three weeks' time.

Difference of opinion is mainly manifested when the extent of Mr. Gladstone's majority is the subject of discussion. The Tories hope that without the 80 odd Irish Nationalists he will have no majority at all; cautious calculators, with whom some experts agree, place the Liberal majority at 30 over the Tories, Liberal-Unionists and Nationalists combined; and the enthusiastic provincial Liberal, who has been more robust than that of his London brother, declares that the Home Ruler elected by British constituencies will outnumber the Tory and McGowan members by quite 110.

Figures for the Confidence. The latter gives mathematical reasons for his prodigious confidence. There were, he says, 410 Tory members in the House of Commons in 1885 and 1888. By-elections have taken place in 90 of these since 1888, and of 69 Tory seats thus tribally won, 22 were only one seat out of 21 rendered vacant during the same period. Applying the rule of three to these figures the confident provincial Liberal calculates that the Liberal majority of 110, and is greatly comforted.

Mr. Gladstone's electoral campaign has so far been magnificent and so his speeches, fully reported even in the Tory newspapers, have deeply moved the people, and the spectacle of the aged statesman in the front of the battle has been the cry of "justice to Ireland" has fired the popular imagination in an extraordinary manner.

Mr. Gladstone at this moment is addressing, at Glasgow, his second great public message. Next week he will make several short speeches every day, mostly to open-air meetings, and it is probable that he will remain in Midlothian until after the polling day, on the 12th instant. He is in excellent health and overflowing spirits, and the slight injury to his left eye, caused by a ginger-bread cracker thrown for luck by an over-enthusiastic lady admirer at Chester, has ceased to give him any trouble.

Lord Salisbury's address to the electors of the United Kingdom caused much surprise to politicians, as it followed close upon the declaration of the House of Commons that the Premier did not propose to do anything of the kind. Mr. Balfour went down to Hatfield on Sunday, however, and it is believed that the Premier must be done in view of the deep despondency prevailing in the party on the eve of the elections.

A good many people were under the impression that Lord Salisbury rendered himself liable to pains and penalties by thus directly interfering in elections with which he has no business, and that he would be liable to a fine of £100,000. A standing order of the House of Commons declares "it is high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons of the United Kingdom to vote for or against any member or other peer or prelate to concern himself in the election of members to serve for the commons in Parliament." But the Tories have just discovered that the House of Commons has dissolved its standing order, and that it is now free to do anything of the kind. Mr. Balfour went down to Hatfield on Sunday, however, and it is believed that the Premier must be done in view of the deep despondency prevailing in the party on the eve of the elections.

Mr. Gladstone is making most effective use in his stirring campaign in Midlothian, and Lord Salisbury's address to the electors of Norfolk has done the Liberals excellent service by a ridiculous letter or manifesto designed to prove that it is the bounden duty of Catholics to vote for Tory candidates. He argued that home rule must be wrong because "it is to be handed over to those who have defiled the Pope's decree."

Free Traders Rather Well Pleas'd. Members of the Cobden Club and other enthusiasts declare that the facts elicited at the conference confirm and strengthen their belief that it will place the Protestants of the States to Manitoba. Canada has need to take heroic measures in this direction, for the predicted emigration boom has not come to pass, despite help given to agents by the Board of Trade and postoffice departments. Thousands of rural postoffice places are placarded with attractive descriptions of the country, and the agents, by the Board of Trade and postoffice departments. Thousands of rural postoffice places are placarded with attractive descriptions of the country, and the agents, by the Board of Trade and postoffice departments. Thousands of rural postoffice places are placarded with attractive descriptions of the country, and the agents, by the Board of Trade and postoffice departments.

Anarchist Meeting to Be Held. PARIS, July 2.—A large number of An-

architect placards, urging the people to revolt against the Government, have been posted throughout St. Etienne. The police are actively engaged in the work of tracing the guilty parties, and have discovered every placard which has been discovered.

A SPANISH TAX RIOT. Market People March the Streets and Threaten the Small Tradesmen—The Madrid Civil Guard Falls to Disperse Them Until a Volley is Fired.

MADRID, July 2.—The new taxes imposed by the Government upon various branches of the business, are meeting with strong opposition. It was only yesterday that the Bourgeois refused to transact business owing to the tax on Bourgeois taxes. The riotous and popular demonstration was made against the new tax placed upon retail dealers. The men and women doing business in the market formed a procession and marched through the streets shouting and yelling, and in every way showing their displeasure of the new tax.

At the word of command a volley was poured into the rioters. This ended the fighting. Many of the crowd fell, with blood streaming from their heads. Those who were not injured and those whose wounds were slight sought safety in flight, leaving the Civil Guard in possession of the line. The riotous demonstration was carried to the hospital. It is thought that some of them will die.

THE MURDER OF BULGARIAN OFFICIALS WAS ORDERED BY RUSSIA. SOFIA, July 2.—The trial by court martial of 16 persons, including M. Karaveloff, formerly Bulgarian Premier, and M. Moloff, former Cabinet Minister, was commenced here yesterday. The prisoners are accused of complicity in the murder of M. Belcheff, Minister of Finance, who was shot March 27, 1891, while leaving a shop in the city, and died immediately. One of the prisoners, named Svetoslav, remarked during the proceedings that the ambition of his life was to assassinate the Russian ruler, the Czar.

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ers are being erected for the garrison, and a great powder magazine and five armored turrets are being constructed. Engineers now fully recognize the value of the island as a defense to the entrance to the Elbe.

MOVEMENTS OF BERLIN ROYALTY. A Sham Land and Naval Campaign to Be Fought at Helgoland.

BERLIN, July 2.—The Emperor, on his return from his voyage to the North, will attend the combined naval and military maneuvers which will be held on a great scale at the beginning of August at the mouth of the Elbe. The plan of operations is for the fleet, commanded by Admiral Schroeder, to rendezvous at Helgoland, whence they will proceed and try to effect a landing near Ouhaven. The fleet will be opposed by the Ninth Army Corps, under General Count von Waldersee.

While the Emperor is on his voyage to the North the Empress remains at Potsdam. The Princes will go to Wilhelmshafen and thence to Nordreyer.

A BATTLE WITH PIRATES. French Troops Have More Bloody Work Than They Anticipated.

TORQUAY, July 2.—Another large battle has occurred between the French and a large body of Tonquinese pirates entrenched at Thanoa. The French force numbered 150 men.

After a desperate resistance the French charged the pirates' position and took it, but not until they had lost 16 men killed and 17 wounded.

Irish-Americans in Ireland. QUEENSTOWN, July 2.—The three members of the Irish-American Commission, who were passengers on the Inman line steamer City of Chicago, have arrived here. They say they expect to have an early conference with the leaders of the Parrellites and other Irish-American groups, and are hopeful of effecting a reunion of the two rival factions.

THE BLOODY PENINSULA. Texas Threaten to Capture a Mexican Prisoner to Retain as a Hostage.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., July 2.—The position of Texas known as the "Bloody Peninsula" is once more in a very troubled condition. It was quieted a few months ago by a heavy detachment of United States cavalry, but cattle stealing and murder have broken out afresh. The "Peninsula" is in Presidio county, along the Rio Grande. Just across the border is the most turbulent section of the Mexican Republic, infested by the worst type of desperadoes. It has been the custom of these people to raid the Texas side whenever they needed money or meat. The Mexicans have killed a number of Americans, and the United States has mortally wounded Deputy United States Marshal Lee, who cannot survive the wounds inflicted a few days ago.

Some Great Indian Famines. Ledra has always been a land of famines. The people live from hand to mouth and they do not get fat when the crops are good. There are more than 200,000,000 people in India, and the north-western part of the country is a vast plain, which is more or less affected by want of food. One of the biggest famines of India was just six years ago, in 1887-88, when the north-western part of the country was struck by a famine which caused the death of 10,000,000 people. At this time more than 3,000,000 people died for want of food, and the air was so infected by the smell of the dead bodies that it brought disease as well as death. Whole villages were deserted, and many a new crop came to it had, in many cases, no owner. This famine was caused by drought. Ten years later, in 1897-98, another great famine struck the north-western part of the country, and it was followed by a plague of rats, which ate up the crops and almost attacked the people themselves. In 1866 a million and a half of people died in the north-western part of the country, and about ten years later a famine in Madras cost the English Government something like \$50,000,000.

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